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DEAD SEA MAY YIELD REVENUE FOR PALESTINE

Crown Agents Offer Rights for Exploitation of Vast Chemical Resources

CLIMATIC DRAWBACKS NOT PROHIBITIVE

Government Might Be Induced to Aid Development by Building Railway

FRANCE SEEKS EARNESTLY WAY TO MEET DEBTS

Analysis of French Position—Experts Examine Various Methods of Payment

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, July 2 (Special Correspondent)—Crown Agents for the Colonies have invited applications for rights to recover the vast chemical resources of the Dead Sea, which opens up a new source of revenue for Palestine.

The quantities of salts in the Dead Sea have been estimated approximately as follows in millions of metric tons:

Potassium Chloride	2,000
Sodium Chloride	8,000
Magnesium Chloride	11,000
Magnesium Chloride	22,000
Calcium Chloride	6,000

For practical purposes, the supply of potash may be considered inexhaustible, and that is the product which makes the Dead Sea valuable from a financial standpoint.

Before beginning any constructional work, it will be necessary to consider how the material required can be conveyed to the site chosen. The ports of Palestine are Jaffa and Haifa. The railway has connections with Beisan and Jerusalem. From Beisan to the Dead Sea there is no road, but from Jerusalem to Jericho a main road is maintained, for the most part, in first-class condition. From this main road to the Dead Sea beach is about 8,000 yards, so that, allowing for 2,000 yards along the beach, it would be necessary to construct a road six miles of travel to a cost of about £3,000. Work of this nature might be undertaken by the Palestine Government, which might also bear a proportion of the cost.

Building Limited

At the beginning it will be necessary to reduce to a minimum everything in the nature of building construction, but salt, pipes, pumping stations, water channels, laundries, pipe lines, a chemical laboratory, carpenters' shops, machine shops and local roads will be absolutely essential. It is roughly estimated that the initial cost in this connection will be about £145,000.

Much has been said and written about the labor difficulties owing to the intense and stifling heat of the Jordan Valley, but this does not apply in nearly so great a degree to the area for a few kilometers north of the north shore of the Dead Sea. After the rains the temperature mounts rapidly and may reach over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, but by 9 a.m. or earlier in the hottest part of the year, a wind from the Dead Sea rises and blows gently until toward the late afternoon when, as the sun sets and the temperature of the Jordan Valley falls, it drops entirely. Immediately after this breeze starts the temperature falls and remains between 92 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit until the general temperature falls and a light breeze blows from the land in a southerly direction. Hence within the area affected by the breeze, the labor conditions are sufficiently comfortable even for hard work.

Utilization of Chemicals

The various factors involved in utilizing the salts shown to exist in the Dead Sea will be determined by the following conditions:

1. Dead Sea water below a depth of 2,000 feet is concentrated in respect of common salt, or sodium chloride.

2. After separation of the common salt, it is considered that the remainder of the magnesium salt, known as carnallite, and this salt is the main source of potash fertilizers in France and Germany.

3. The mother liquor, after eliminating the sodium chloride, carnallite, contains valuable salts, the composition of which is unusually favorable for their extraction and use.

4. At a depth of 4,000 feet and below all the salts in the Dead Sea (excluding the voluminous chlorides) are present as chlorides, and therefore, extraction of pure salts is

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What's RIGHT With the Movies

Through the "Open Door" the Public Has Its Say Regarding Cinema Policies

This is the third of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 29—When will the American people, 50,000,000 of whom patronize the movies every week, have a say as to the character of the stories that are to be filmed and as to the attitude that is to be maintained toward the familiar phases of life? It is possible to give a definite answer to this often heard and important question. The answer may prove a surprise to many persons, yet the facts appear to establish its accuracy beyond doubt. The people may have—and are having—their say now.

A current example shows how and with what result the public may raise its voice. For some time a leading producer has been considering the

possibilities of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter." This classic was once done in celluloid, but that was before picture-making had taken its place as art and an influence. The producer was impressed by the dramatic power of the story and by the fact that all critics have rated it among the novels in the very forefront of American literature. He laid his tentative plans before officials of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the central body of the film men at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York, and the negative side of the proposal was considered thus: The story shows a minister of the gospel in an unhappy life; its tenor is sad. The trust public opinion in such a case, it was felt, might be reflected through a group of ministers representing various denominations.

Altered by Church Council

With the assistance of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, such a jury was assembled. After studying the classic and discussing it at length, the informal body of ministers has decided that it can trust the producer to handle this famous story understandingly, and has recommended that the picture be made. The ministers designated for the leading role, as suggested by the producer, a well-known actress, in Hawthorne's story, the representative of the minister, so that the scarlet letter he wears becomes almost a symbol of righteousness, and it is specified in the recommendation that the picture must reflect this fact with the utmost fidelity. When the scenario is completed, the same informal jury will pass upon its de-

tails before any filming is done.

This argument of a common cause is thought not to be negligible, and comes with good grace only from creditor countries. Used by a debtor country, it has an unpleasant effect. Happily it is seen by French politicians and financiers that money is something to be received gratefully, and not a demand to be made peremptorily.

France's Huge Indebtedness

Unmistakably France acknowledges its indebtedness and is prepared to pay within the measure of its capacity. An immediate and easy plan to be had in mind is to meet debts to Britain, which makes the Dead Sea valuable from a financial standpoint.

The machinery for handling this matter was found in the new Open Door which has been set up in the motion picture industry. Clergymen are by no means the only class of persons who are asked to assist the decisions of the picture-makers with opinions and advice, but it chances that they have recently had a hand in shaping two other important pictures that will come to the screens of the country in the fall of the year.

Clergymen Freely Help

Herding that Zane Grey's "The Vanishing Race" was to be filmed, Dr. T. C. Moffatt of the Methodist Home Missionary Board protested to the central organization of the industry that the story, through the drawing of one of the characters, did an injustice to the missionaries who have labored among the Indians in the southwest. A conference of various missionaries and educational interests was arranged, attended by the picture producer and his scenario writer. As the result of a free and lengthy discussion of religious work among the Indians, it was decided to eliminate the missionary from the scenario entirely. A way was found to do this without weakening the story and everybody concerned, including Mr. Grey, is said to have expressed satisfaction.

In preparing to picture "Thank

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China's debts to Great Britain. This represents 35,000,000,000 gold francs, which means 150,000,000,000 paper francs, or nearly five times the annual budgetary expenditure. Without consideration of the debt or of the percentage of credits which France in its turn possesses or the operation of the Dawes scheme or other arrangements which may be dictated equally logically, it is obvious that the simple problem of effecting payments, granted the greatest good will on the part of France, is formidable.

In determining the actual basis of payments, it will be necessary to have regard to the contributive faculty of individual Frenchmen.

Taxpayers' Charges

The fiscal charges on the French taxpayer, contrary to general opinion, are, in relation to his means, undoubtedly heavy. Experts estimate that a sum not higher than 2,000,000,000 francs annually for the creditors is feasible. Will such a sum be acceptable to the creditors?

Even if it be agreed upon and ratified by the creditors, there remains the familiar difficulty of transferring these riches effectively into the hands of the Americans and the British. Transference was recognized by the Dawes commission to be the key to the problem of reparations. It is also the key to the problem of debt settlement. If it is

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12 CLUBS, 100,000 MEMBERS, PROTEST RODEO AT CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 29—Protests against the rodeo schedules here for next month under auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce have received the Anti-Rodeo League from organizations representing more than 100,000 persons, according to Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, founder of the league.

Indorsing the stand taken by the league, which recently held a protest meeting with business men, are the following, Mrs. Hunt announced:

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 70,000 women; Woman's City Club of Chicago, Chicago Women's Trade Union League, Woman's Department of the Chicago Federation, League of Cook County Clubs, the Women's Protective Association, the Club, Kenmore Club, Edgewater Drama Club, Kenmore Club, Humane Society of Evanston and the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago.

"Letters of protest are coming in daily in vast numbers," added Mrs. Hunt. "From England we have received word from a club that such a performance as was presented last year at Wembley by the same company conducting the proposed Chicago rodeo will never again be tolerated there. We are grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for helpfulness in giving wide publicity to efforts directed against such a display of cruelty."

Mr. Hunt said: "The same company conducting the proposed Chicago rodeo will never again be tolerated there. We are grateful to The Christian Science Monitor for helpfulness in giving wide publicity to efforts directed against such a display of cruelty."

Headquarters of the league are at Room 405, 20 W. Jackson Boulevard.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

CO-OPERATIVES ARE PRAISED BY FRUIT MEN AT AMHERST

Their Value to Growers in Expansion of Business Is Stressed

AMHERST, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Stabilized agriculture in the Annapolis Valley, more advantageous disposal of the fruit grown there, a better quality of fruit, and a reduction in the cost of general farm supplies, has been accomplished by co-operation among the fruit growers in that part of Nova Scotia. John N. Chafee, manager of the central co-operative organization of fruit growers there, told the Massachusetts fruit growers at the second day's session of Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here today.

Attendance, which reached 800 yesterday, is expected to double that figure when the summer poultry convention of southern New England, at which the land-grant colleges were established fifty-odd years ago, is held on Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 at the State Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., from Aug. 15 to 19.

Mr. Chafee traced the growth of co-operative apple marketing in the Annapolis Valley from the first unit of 11 men who organized 18 years ago, to the 55 local co-operatives with one central overhead organization of today with 1,500 members.

Value of Co-operatives

Being so organized, these co-operative bodies were able to charter steamships and thus keep down the ocean shipping rates and to purchase four, seed, fertilizer and other supplies by thousands of tons. It has saved the farmers \$4 per cent on flour and feed, and \$2 per ton on all fertilizer.

Mr. Chafee opposed the pooling of fruit for sales beyond the local co-operatives, which he said, encourages slackness of pack while, on the other hand, the central co-operative stimulates a rivalry and thus

POLAND SEEKS ADMISSION TO SECURITY PACT

Count Skrzynski at Williamstown, Says Plans Should Embrace Europe

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29—Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the center of the stage at the Williamsburg Institute of Politics today. He is said to be the chief figure in formulating the foreign policy of the newly-revived Polish nation, which after disappearing from the map of Europe for more than a century, has now renewed its old power.

Count Skrzynski after visiting President Coolidge at Swampscott, Mass., and after receptions by officials of Washington, New York, and Chicago, has come to the Institute for two addresses, to give which he originally crossed the Atlantic.

He told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Poland favors the security pact now being negotiated between Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany, but believes that without the inclusion of Polish interests and those of the north of Europe the present proposals will be inconclusive.

Security the Keystones

He declared Poland will support the full provisions of the Treaty of Versailles in the delimitation of the Polish borders. Poland is seeking to preserve peace with all its neighbors, he said, but until the Nation feels secure it will not think of reducing its armaments. Security is the keystone of its present policy, after which comes disarmament.

Although separated by great differences, or an "abyss," in its political economy, the representatives of the Polish and the Soviet Union are meeting to discuss the peace of the world. The Polish delegation has been drawn up by way of questionnaires, the board will submit the same to the Polish government, and then the Polish government will be asked to give its views.

Regarding the so-called Polish corridor he declared that Poland considers the question of its eastern frontier a closed incident. In this connection it may be recalled that German statesmen have demanded that the present security pact with France and England should not be extended to the frontiers of Poland.

Count Skrzynski has been invited to present to the people of Boston and Massachusetts the problems and the aspirations of the Chinese people and thus to create a sympathetic understanding of the new China that will continue to unite China and the United States in cordial friendship and co-operation.

This action was an outgrowth of a recent mass meeting in Cambridge organized by Chinese students in protest against the slaying in Shanghai of unarmed students. L. Koo, chairman of the Chinese Students of Greater Boston at the meeting last night, spoke briefly of the Shanghai incident. He was authorized to co-operate with Abraham Wissner, New England secretary of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, in forming the Chinese-American committee to present to the Chinese government the demands of the Chinese people.

The court pronounced against the owners terms on the ground that in practice there must be some agreed minimum wage for the men before profits are taken. This makes it impossible for the owners longer to stand up to these terms.

The court nevertheless has found no means of escape from the seeming impasse. It agrees that if present economic conditions continue an increasing number of collieries must close down. It also dwells on the serious consequences of any attempt to restrict working to those undertakings which can afford to pay a living wage, and questions whether an industry so vital to a national viewpoint can be left to be determined by the unregulated operation of purely economic forces.

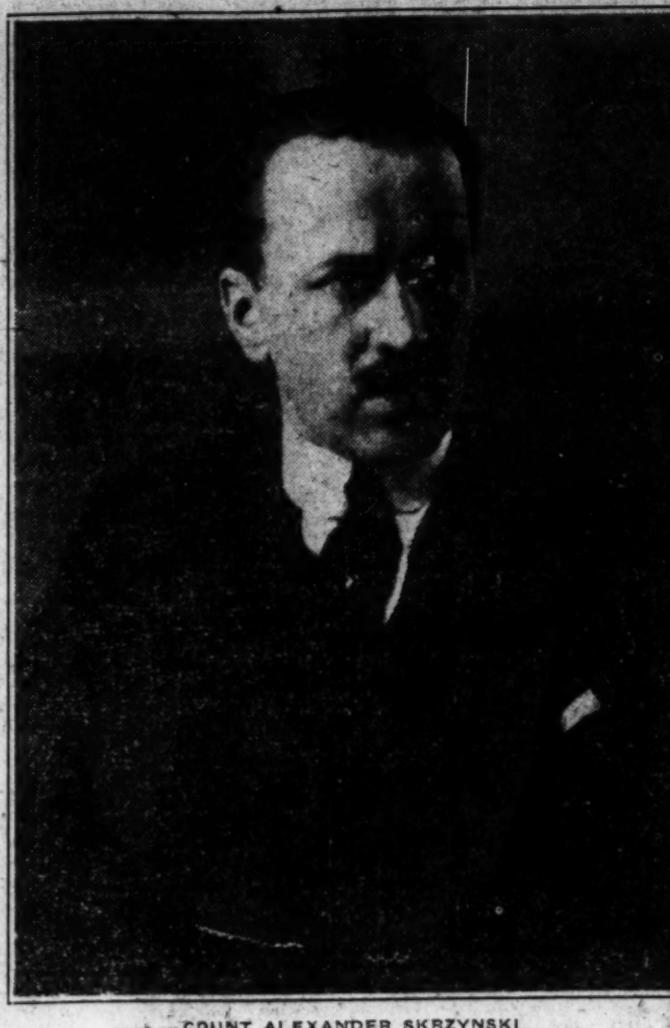
It was proposed that the joint committee arrange meetings for their speakers and through a publicity committee see that the churches and newspapers give authentic information.

Labor representatives at the meeting said they would assist in bringing the question before the Boston Central Labor Union next Sunday and the state convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Lowell. Pastors of Massachusetts churches will be asked to give special attention to the Chinese question.

On Aug. 1, the court will also be in session. It is expected that the program of the Labor Day mass meeting on Boston Common, Massachusetts people will also be encouraged by the Chinese-American committee to support President Coolidge in his desire to call an international conference on China.

Lawrence G. Brooks, chairman of the Massachusetts Council for International Co-operation, presided.

Poland's Foreign Minister



COUNT ALEXANDER SKRZYNSKI

The Polish Leader Is to Give Two Addresses at Williamsburg Institute of Politics

Belgian Mission to America Leaves

bone-dry law threatened, if he recovered the liquor, to place him in the position of an offender by mere possession. On advice of his attorney he abandoned his appeal.

Illinois Dry Law Chief Checks Information, 'Leaks'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Rev. B. E. Wing, formerly field supervisor in Illinois for the prohibition department of the Ohio minister before he entered Government service, is now acting prohibition director for Illinois, replacing Maj. Percy Owen, now under federal indictment on charges of conspiracy in a sacramental wine plot alleged against two former agents and others.

The acting director immediately ordered that all offices in prohibition headquarters be closed to newspaper reporters, excepting his own, from which information is to be given exclusively, to prevent possible "leaks." Subordinates were instructed to give no interviews with the press. Charles Vursell, chief enforcement officer for Illinois, now is in Washington conferring with Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Special from Monitor Bureau

Club to Expel Its Weis

CHICAGO, July 29.—White Government officials here say that they are planning to file injunction suits to padlock the Fish Fans Club, widely known as a political group, following seizure of much liquor in club lockers during a recent federal raid, the house committee has voted to oppose any threatened injunction.

James W. Breen, attorney for the club, has said: "A resolution was adopted to try to learn the identity of members in whose lockers liquor was found by federal officers and to request their resignations," said Mr. Breen in an interview. "If they will not resign we will take steps to expel them. There is not a club in the city that is more careful to obey the prohibition law. Two months ago every one of the 300 locker holders was personally notified that keeping of liquor in lockers will not be tolerated."

Special from Monitor Bureau

Law Enforcement Speeded

CHICAGO, July 29.—Law enforcement will be speeded by the new organization of Illinois. C. Andrews is "given a free hand," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"For the enforcement department under Mr. Andrews has worked under a system of divided responsibility and inadequate authority to get best results," he continued. "With the new regulation to control industrial alcohol going into effect shortly and greater freedom in handling work of the enforcement bureau, law enforcement should be greatly bettered. In this effort Mr. Andrews should have support of every friend of law enforcement."

DUKE NOT TO VISIT AMERICA

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—It is understood in official circles that, although the Duke of York, young son of the Prince of Wales, has accepted the honorary presidency of the world Forum of Freedoms at Yorktown, Va., he is not expected to visit Yorktown next year, as New York "dispatches" have quoted him as doing.

NAME'S MEN FOR GENEVA

OTTAWA, Ont., July 29 (Special)—Canada has appointed Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Réboul, Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate; and P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner to London, to be its representatives at this year's Assembly of the League of Nations.

CHICAGO TO TRY BUSES

CHICAGO, July 29. (Special)—Mayor William E. Dever has signed an ordinance which permits Chicago to experiment with 100 motor-buses as feeders for the surface lines. Operation of buses by the surface lines is promised as soon as the Illinois Commerce Commission acts on a petition.

WINTHROP HOTEL TO DECORATE

Colonial scenes and portraits of leaders in early Massachusetts history, including Governor Winthrop, Anne Hutchinson, Agnes Slorance and Sir Henry Vane, will decorate the Winthrop Hotel, which is to be erected on the site of the Hotel Hollis and adjacent land. Construction will start in about a month.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public organ recital by Arthur M. Phillips, assisted by Antranig Bagdasarian, tenor; American Chapel, Harvard University, 7:15. Band concert: Charles River Road, 7:30. Westfield, 7:30.

Tadlock County Club: "Tennis Night" dinner and six reels of United States Lawn Tennis Association silent motion picture. The proceeds will contribute with the annual open tennis tournament for North Shore championship, 7.

Theaters

R. F. Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8. Empire (Salem): "The Importance of Being Earnest," 8:30. Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

Fenway—"Path to Paradise."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard Summer School: Free public lecture, "Balanced Education: Problems of Curriculum Reconstruction and of Vocational Guidance," by Dr. Rufus W. Stimson, Room 8, New Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge.

New England Branch, National Farm and Garden Association: Benefit sale of hooked rugs, linens, jams, jellies and preserves, at Albert C. Burroughs, West Manchester, 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland. Fenway Park, 3:15.

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POLAND SEEKS ADMISSION TO SECURITY PACT

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One grievance has come before it up to the present year.

Speaking of the security pact the Count said that Poland was in favor of its terms, while believing, nevertheless, that the questions at issue cannot be settled so easily. "Security can only be based on the general organization of Europe," he said. "Its basis should be collaboration based on arbitration."

Part Not Open to Russia

Answering questions in regard to the security pact the Count said that negotiations are pending or in sight for Russia is not a member of the League of Nations and the proposed pact demands at a main consideration that all members shall belong to the League.

Poland needs funds for its private industries, declared Count Skrynski, but answering a question from the Monitor correspondent he said that negotiations are pending or in sight for an official government loan.

Loans are more likely to come through private individuals, and Poland is in good financial position to make full use of them. The national debt is low and amounts only to \$100,000,000.

A loan of \$50,000,000 for Poland from American sources has been undertaken and \$55,000,000 of it floated. Though economic conditions are in general excellent, the cost situation left by the war has been unfortunate. Just at present, he said, there are 10,000,000 tons of coal from Silesian mines lying unused, due to the decline of the German market.

The customs conference will be held within three months of exchange of ratifications of the treaty. Receipt of formal ratification by France is awaited.

According to the terms of the Nine-Power Customs Treaty, China is to have a 5 per cent effective tariff, with 2½ per cent surtax on imported commodities, regardless of action which it may take on abolition of the 5 per cent surtax. The present stamp is due to the ending in June of an agreement with Germany whereby it supplied the latter with coal. It is also due, he said, to the increasing use of other fuels which the war has brought about.

Discusses Immigration Law

Speaking of the United States immigration ban, Count Skrynski said that it has not worked appreciable hardship on his country. Poland, he said, has plenty of room for its own increasing population. It was estimated at the Washington conference that the proposed tariff increases would double existing revenues received from maritime and inland customs.

Tariff autonomy is one of the wishes of the Chinese Government, and it is believed that the establishment of the Chinese financial reorganization commission is intended to pave the way for a contention that China should receive the full financial autonomy demanded at the Washington conference. If China succeeds in its demands, it will have a full working out plan for balancing its Government's budget and apportioning its Government's revenue, it will have a lever of no mean strength in the quest of its general administration of its finances.

Among the problems to be handled

Major tendencies of recent times are those tending to establish closer understanding and to accept the essential and basic unity of interest existing between the United States and the republics of Latin America," said Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, talking on problems of inter-American relations at his round table.

The many influences at work tending to produce estrangement in the second half of the nineteenth century, he said, today have been eliminated, he said. The United States Government has consistently emphasized the new unity of interest.

"One of the most important influences," he said, "that has contributed toward the growth of better feeling is the higher moral and economic standards that characterize the activities of American companies in Latin America.

Permanent Investment

"We have advanced from the period of adventure to that of permanent investment in Latin America, and with this the companies operating in Latin America have become interested in improving the economic and social conditions of the laboring classes and have contributed powerfully toward that end. The importance of investments by United States interests in Latin America is indi-

cated by the fact that in 1925 the total, excluding all Government loans floated, amounted to more than \$13,000,000,000.

The newspapers of the American continent are also called upon to play an important part in the development of better understanding between the United States and the republics of Latin America. Papers in the United States convey but little idea of the cultural and scientific progress of those countries. On the other hand, the news from the United States printed in Latin-American newspapers give an equally distorted picture of the life and thought of the people of the United States."

CHINA SEEKING BUDGET CHANGE

Washington Interested in Proposed Adjustment of Taxation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Chinese government is to reorganize its internal finances under the direction of the Chinese Financial Reorganization Commission, which, according to a dispatch to the Department of Commerce, will undertake a balancing of the budget and organization of local and national taxation, on the proposed customs conference of the powers provided in the Nine-Power Treaty.

China is taking closely watched by Washington officials in touch with the Chinese situation.

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not remembered, regrettable illustrations will be produced. The transfer of capital from one country to another cannot be made in gold because the bulk of the gold is held

in the hands of the Bank of France.

The only practicable way, it is asserted by specialists, is the delivery of goods which may compete with the production of creditor countries or the remittance of fiduciary issues—namely, notes and checks.

Collection in France

The French Government can collect only in France. It owes dollars and pounds. It must sell, therefore, paper for dollars and pounds to those who chiefly require francs for payment of goods. Generally speaking, goods bought in France are compensated by goods bought by France. Expressed simply, it is essential that France export to America and England more than France will import. It will be seen that it is difficult to obtain such a favorable commercial balance as to render payments easy.

Another method, however, is to sell francs to Americans and English who desire to invest in French enterprises or acquire property in France. This process of denationalization has been practiced, and it is already completed that a sort of colonization in France is taking place. Obviously it cannot be pursued to extremes. Besides, the continuous purchase of dollars and pounds means the permanent fall of the franc.

Unfortunately, these economic questions are hardly understood by the mass of the public. It is desirable that France should accomplish everything possible, that the education of public opinion on fiscal realities should begin, for it is not to the interest of any country to ruin France. Experts are applying themselves unrelentingly in a search for a solution.

Dr. Schacht Urges

Exports Increase

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, in a statement to its executive board urges the increase of German exports, reduction of production costs and intensification of agricultural activities. Only by these methods, he says, can the present drain on the Reichsbank for the purchase of foreign exchange be stopped effectively. Foreign exchange reserves are required by the Reichsbank for interest and other payments under the Dawes plan, for meeting costs of the allied occupation of German areas and for other obligations under the Versailles Treaty.

These costs have already required more than \$25,000,000 (marks about \$42,500,000) worth of foreign exchange, Dr. Schacht says. It is necessary that Germany's foreign trade balance be increased in order to facilitate the payment of Germany's obligations through the Reichsbank. Dr. Schacht told the board, however, that despite the great demands for foreign payments, the Reichsbank had been able to increase its gold reserves to more than \$150,000,000 marks (roughly almost \$275,000,000).

The board decided not to reduce the Reichsbank's interest rate.

General Audit Included

With an eye to the pending reorganization of the customs service, the commission will study ways of making up the deficit ensuing on proposed abolition of the provincial taxes. This is definitely on the agenda of the customs conference. It will also consider reorganization and consolidation of the foreign and domestic tax service, provision of military expenditures and a general audit of Government expenses.

The commission is to be composed of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Communications, the chairman of the Board of Credit, high military and civil authorities of each district, and 10 to 12 members-at-large to be appointed by the chief executive. Working with a general secretariat, holding plenary and preliminary sessions at fixed times, and in close touch with every branch of the Chinese Government, the commission is expected to map out a detailed plan for financial reorganization which cannot but affect the decisions of the Nine-Power Customs Conference.

GEORGIA NOW SEEKS EVOLUTION BARRIER

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, July 29 (AP)—Teaching of evolution in Georgia schools would be prohibited under provisions of an amendment offered in the House of Representatives today.

The amendment was added to the general appropriations bill and would provide that any teacher who taught a theory of the origin of man in contradiction to the Bible's account, could not receive a salary from the common school appropriation.

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NEW BRUNSWICK POWER PLAN TO COST \$8,000,000

Tenders for Construction Work Will Close on July 30

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 29 (AP)—Tenders for the construction work on the great hydroelectric power development project initiated by the Province of New Brunswick at Grand Falls on the St. John River will close tomorrow. The Premier, J. J. Veniot, has announced that the contracts will be signed immediately. The project will cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 and is designed to serve all parts of the Province in addition to communities in the State of Maine and the Province of Quebec with an initial production of 50,000 horsepower and an ultimate capacity of 70,000 horsepower.

The work will be carried on by the Province under the direction of a commission whose first act was the award of a contract for a spur line of railway to lead to the proposed power house site at the lower basin of the Grand Falls. Hopes are held that this development will lead to greater industrial and agricultural activities through the providing of cheap power.

International Negotiations

The project has a history which has involved international negotiations. Final agreement was reached at a conference of the international joint waterways commission at Montreal in June, when the commission approved the development conditional upon the supplying of 2000 horsepower in the State of Maine. New Brunswick said that Quebec by agreeing to be 50% horsepower for use by that province and settled with the Grand Falls Company, Ltd.

The legislature in 1903 adopted the policy of throwing open the water rights at Grand Falls to any company which might show its ability to comply with certain specified conditions. The Grand Falls Power Company was incorporated with extensive powers, including the right to export power into the United States. In 1911 legislation was passed vesting in the Grand Falls Company, Ltd., the rights of preceding concern and by successive acts of the Legislature the time for the development of work was extended. The franchise automatically lapsed in 1923 and early in 1924 formal cancellation was effected. Then the province itself undertook the development.

BRITISH BUILDERS MEET HOUSING NEEDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29.—House building in Britain has now for the first time in 10 years definitely overtaken the current of demand for an annually increasing population and the replacement of old houses, and a boom has begun to make good the arrears.

This is shown by an official report published today for the last official year. In this period 135,000 houses were erected with and without state help. This is 45,000 over the normal annual requirements, but, as the acreage amount to more than 1,000,000 houses, there is still considerable leeway to be made up before equilibrium is regained.

VIRGINIANS PLAN TO "BUY" PARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"Buy an Acre" is the slogan under which the Shenandoah National Park Association hopes to raise sufficient funds by public contribution to purchase the site of the proposed national park in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and donate it to the Government.

The first acre in the proposed park area has been bought by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, and every city and town in Virginia will be canvassed for buyers at \$8 an acre, so that the majority of the Blue Ridge area may be purchased in time for Mr. Work to report to Congress by December.

The proposed park area includes 320,000 acres, and the State of Virginia has approximately 2,500,000 inhabitants.

DETAINED STUDENTS RELEASED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25 (AP)—C. S. McGowen, president of the American International College, here, today received word that three of six young intended students of the college, who have been detained at the U.S. Consulate, have been released. The other three students have been released, it is hoped, of similar action in the other cases. The college specializes in the education of young people of foreign birth for work among their own nationals, either here or in their native lands.

**BRITAIN MAY RESTRICT
RATES OF INTEREST**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29.—The proposed money-lenders' restriction laws have now been reported upon by joint committee of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The committee has drafted a measure which the Government is expected to introduce this autumn.

The bill follows the lines of that proposed by Lord Carson in penalizing money-lenders' circulars and advertisements. It requires that all money lenders be licensed, and restricts rates of interest on short loans to 4 per cent monthly.

CARMEN DISCUSS COST OF LIVING

Board of Arbitration Hears
Appeal of Speakers for
"El" Employees

Wages and working conditions viewed from the standpoint of the employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company were discussed today before the Board of Arbitration at the State House by James H. Vahey, counsel for the men who are asking for higher wages. Mr. Vahey is also the men's representative on the Board of Arbitration while Roland W. Boyden, Boston attorney, is the representative of the public trustees and Andrew Nelson P. Brown of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, the neutral arbitrator. The increased cost of living was the principal topic taken up today.

Mr. Vahey quoted former President Taft, who sat in on a number of labor cases about the time of the World War, to the effect that trolley men were then underpaid and that the companies had no more right to expect them to work for subnormal wages than it had to expect coal companies to sell them fuel at rates less than the current market price.

Through Arthur Sturgis, statistician, employed by the Boston Carpenters' Union, Mr. Vahey introduced the views of Herbert Hoover upon the same general subject. According to Mr. Hoover, the wage standard of "El" would not be regarded as normal now. The per capita production of the country, through greater efficiency, has increased greatly during the past 10 years. Consequently, in the view of Mr. Hoover, the workers have been able to add to their standard of living many articles which would be considered luxuries 10 years ago.

President Coolidge was quoted by Mr. Sturgis as declaring that the increase in wages in general throughout the country has far outrun the average in the cost of living and Mr. Coolidge took the position that wage increases mean little if absorbed entirely by the advance in the cost of living.

According to figures compiled by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, said Mr. Sturgis, the increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts for the 12 months ending June 1 last was 3.24 per cent and for the same period the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the increase in Boston was 1.6 per cent.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS VOTE TO REDUCE PAY

Workmen Oppose Cut and
May Appeal to Government

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, July 29.—Owing to the present grave state of the textile industry in India, due to the heavy stocks of yarn and cloth, the members of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association assembled in meeting and unanimously resolved to reduce the wages of the workmen 11½ per cent from September.

The chairman, in moving the resolution, stated that the committee of the association asked the Government to help the industry either by a moratorium or by some other measures as would afford relief to the industry, but the Finance Minister has not held out any hopes of the Government repealing the duty in the near future.

Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Cunningham, two prominent mill owners, not wishing to introduce a jarring note in regard to the proposition before the meeting, did not move an amendment, but expressed their views that working short time would have been a better remedy.

The mill owners' decision is causing a flutter in the pockets of labor, the mill hands opposing the reduction in wages and continuing economies in other directions. While a few are engineering a strike agitation, the majority of the operatives feel they burn their fingers badly in the last strike. The leaders are realizing the difficulties of the situation and striving for a compromise, and in the event of negotiations with the mill owners failing they will send a memorandum to the Government.

THE COWARD SHOE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 29.—The proposed money-lenders' restriction laws have now been reported upon by joint committee of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The committee has drafted a measure which the Government is expected to introduce this autumn.

The bill follows the lines of that proposed by Lord Carson in penalizing money-lenders' circulars and advertisements. It requires that all money lenders be licensed, and restricts rates of interest on short loans to 4 per cent monthly.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

Flowers Telephoned Promptly to All
Parts of United States and Canada

Penn

124 Tremont St., Boston, Tel. Beach 2210

Distinctive California Candies

Dorothy Desmond

80¢ a pound—Regale extra

829 West St. St. Louis, Mo.

Ernest A. Becker Jr.

Realtor

Concierge services for those interested in high class residence, income and business properties in Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Wilshire District.

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DEAD SEA MAY YIELD REVENUE FOR PALESTINE

(Continued from Page 1)

much simpler than in the case of ocean water.

5. Solar evaporation is very rapid and is twice as quick as the Paleozoic Mediterranean coast.

6. A large area of government land exists, which is eminently suitable for conversion into evaporating ponds.

Evaporation System

The salts will be extracted by the system of evaporation and crystallization in three principal stages. In the first stage the common salt will be crystallized out and the mother liquor drained off into the carnallite crystallizing tanks. In the second stage the carnallite is crystallized out and the mother liquid drained off and allowed to flow back into the Dead Sea. Later on, as manufacture develops, some portion of it is used for the production of magnesium, calcium chloride and bromide.

The resulting solid mass of carnallite, approximately 10 centimeters thick and containing 80 kilos per square meter, may require channels cut into it, to allow the inclosed mother liquor to run off, and loosening in order to effect solution in the next process of salt production. Fresh water will be run on to the carnallite through sluices which will decompose and readily dissolve the fine crystalline mass of carnallite in those parts of the pan where there is motion of the fluid.

In the third stage the carnallite in solution will pass into a potash pan of smaller dimensions, where evaporation will go on with the same rapidity as in the original brine pan, until the solution is saturated, in respect of potassium chloride, which will fall out in fine crystals—probably until at least 50 per cent of the total potash has separated—after which sodium chloride will come down with it.

A Three-Day Operation

When the stage is reached that the final potassium chloride product would be less than 80 per cent purity, where evaporation to be continued, the mother liquid would be run off for crystallization of the second fraction in a second potash pan.

The subsequent operations for producing a marketable potash product consist in piling the potash in about ton lots, to allow the mother liquor to flow away, and exposure to the sun and air until the salt is sufficiently dry to handle. This operation should not take longer than three days. The salt will then be ready for transport to the dump.

For every ton of 80 per cent potash five tons of common salt will be produced, and if the production of potash ever reached 100,000 tons, the disposal of 500,000 tons of salt will have to be considered. The possibilities of marketing this vast quantity of salt, or even a portion of it, will have to be carefully examined by any company undertaking this project. Much will depend on cheap transport. There is also the alternative of washing it back into the Dead Sea.

For every 100,000 tons of potash produced 40,000 tons of bromine will be returned to the Dead Sea, the greater part of which will be in the second mother liquor after the crystallization of the carnallite. There is therefore little doubt that the production of bromine is a successful product, and it is planned to undertake to extract bromine which at its present price would be a lucrative business in the case of the Dead Sea.

The mother liquor from the final crystallization of the carnallite solution will be pure magnesium chloride. This would also be marketed for the manufacture of cotton goods, refractories, and cement compounds.

There is likewise a fair market for calcium chloride, which could be obtained by treatment of the mother liquor from the main carnallite crop, from which the magnesium chloride would have to be crystallized. This product could be sold in liquid form for preventing dust on roads during the dry season in the Near East.

There are three possible means of transport from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean coast, by a railway constructed up the Jordan valley to join the Damascus-Haifa railway at Beisan; by aerial ropeway to Jaffa; and by rope railway to Beisan or Jerusalem. As it has now been decided to build the port at Haifa, and in view of the prospect of cheap electricity from the Jordan, it seems most probable that an electric railway will be constructed from the Dead Sea to Beisan, to join up with the line from Damascus to Haifa.

THEATERS

Wilde Comedy Is Acted in Salem

Empire Theater, Salem—The American Theater, Inc., Hamilton MacFadden, director. Week of July 27. "The Importance of Being Earnest," a comedy by Oscar Wilde. The cast includes: John Worthing, J. Murray Kinnell; Algernon Moncrieff, Leslie Buswell; Rev. Canon Chasuble, D.D.

Merriman, Thomas Chalmers; Lane, Donald Keene; Lady Bracknell, Alice John; Miss Gwendolyn, Fairfax; Michael Strange; Cecilia Cardew, Betty Linley; Miss Prism, Leslie Buswell.

Thirty years old is this satirical play, and time has robbed many of its witty lines of their topical point. Why not turn back the clock, and thus in a way resharpener Wilde's jabs at the romantic drama conventions of the mid-nineties by dressing it in the period? The frocks of 1895, somehow, make dialogue that was mildly daring in 1895 seem tame in these days of W. Somerset Maugham.

"Earnest" is largely historical in interest, although in spots it is still often enduring. "In the city I amuse myself; in the country I amuse others," will not date, while weekend house parties persist. But the years have clearly faded such jests as Algry's remark about a prolonged clamor at his doorbell: "That's Aunty. Only one's relatives are privileged to announce themselves in that Wagnerian fashion."

The shrinking violet of late Victor-



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Montague, Tenn.

Special Correspondence

THEY visited a home that they might see a number of young children, one of whom they intended to take into their own home and adopt.

"Yes, most of them have been half-way chosen. Several people want this one, and that one, and the other one," said the attendant.

"I've been thinking," said the young woman, turning to her husband; "that I'd like to take one more child else seems to want—some little fellow who doesn't seem to appeal to others, one we can love just because we love, and who needs our care and sympathy."

The husband understood, and they found the very one. "No, nobody has ever thought of Jimmy. He doesn't have any particular 'ways' about him that make people want him," said the attendant.

So it was agreed, and this records the sunny hours for Jimmy and for the two who have helped develop his loving nature and strengthen his sense of right for seven years.

Concord, Mass.

Special Correspondence

IN THE sunny south, a white boy one day stood in the road which passes the plantation buildings, debating what direction his steps should take to bring him the most joy for it was Sunday with no school and a thinker about.

Just then a venerable Negro of ministerial men came trudging along and inquired directions to the little neighborhood meetinghouse for his race some six or eight miles farther on. The two stood looking up the road, which was straight and clearly outlined for nearly a mile to the top of the slope, where the road forked leading to the left, and a little farther on another forked to the right.

After the directions had been given, the lad felt, from the puzzled expression on the Negro's face, that something was not quite clear to him, so when he had passed on up the road the lad became interested to see what the right turn. Much to the lad's consternation the road was taken.

What should he do? He did not hesitate, nor even stop to consider the question as to whether the true quality of service was white or black, for immediately his nimble feet started in speedy pursuit. The traveler, overtaken and put on the right road, went on his way with mingled amazement and rejoicing.

The lad returned to the plantation, there to face taunts and ridicule for running a mile to put a Negro preacher right, but the passing of more than half a century has not made that lad forget that cup of joy.

BOOK ADVERTISING AWARDS OUTLINED

Harvard Prizes Are Open to Business Press

The committee in charge of the Harvard advertising awards, founded in 1923 by Edward W. Bok, has issued a statement calling for the attention of industrial advertisers and those using business and trade papers the fact that advertisements or advertising campaigns appearing in the business press are eligible for consideration under the terms of the awards for 1925. In the formal announcement the awards were "restricted to newspaper and periodical advertising in the United States and Canada." Under the direction of the committee, therefore, business and technical papers are included under the term "periodicals."

While no special award has been provided for industrial or trade advertising as contrasted with consumer advertising, the industrial advertisements and campaigns are eligible to compete under the classification of awards as set up, which provides three awards of \$2000 each for campaigns and research, and three \$1000 awards for meritorious individual advertisements.

According to the committee, the jury will be instructed to consider copywriting and advertisements with special attention upon the problem which the advertiser faces and the skill and ingenuity with which the advertiser has met his problem. For the current year advertising published during the period from Oct. 1, 1924, to Jan. 1, 1925, is eligible for consideration. Submit to the Harvard Business School, however, must be made by Dec. 31, 1925.

ALDEN KINDRED GO TO DUXBURY

25th Annual Reunion Opened by Singing of "Old Hundred"

DUKBURY, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests being held today, the principal feature of which is the unveiling of a bronze tablet in commemoration of the preservation near North Sutton of ancient trees said to be the largest and best specimens remaining in New England.

These trees are on a forest reservation on the north side of the town of Warner, about one mile from the village of North Sutton. The trees were selected in the woods and members were invited to the meeting which marked the 25th anniversary of organized effort to keep fresh in memory the heroism, faithfulness and devotion of their revered ancestors.

A great tent had been erected upon the grounds of the Alden Homestead to accommodate the members and the log cabin, adjacent to the homestead

and built by Charles L. Alden, lessor of the homestead and treasurer of the organization, was given over to the task of providing luncheon for the company.

The morning session convened at 11 o'clock under direction of Joseph Belcher, president, of Randolph, with the singing of "Old Hundred" as it was sung in the time of John and Priscilla Alden.

Before Jehovah all the earth bows down to Jehovah, the King of kings.

Before Jehovah comes with singing birth.

Know that Jehovah is His God.

It's He that made us and not we.

His flock and sheep of His feeding.

Oh, with confession enter ye.

His gates, His courtyard with praising.

The innovation was by the Rev.

Houghton of Hingham, pastor of the

United Male Quartet of Boston,

singing to the kindred, musical program arranged by Mr. and Mrs.

Stephen P. Alden and addressed by the president and by the Rev. Mr.

Page. In the afternoon, while games

and other entertainments were con-

ducted for the children by Miss Lucy

C. King of Tauton, acting secretary,

reports of the officers and the annual

election of officers. It was expected

that there would be few if any

changes in the board of the organiza-

tion.

The Open Door has adopted as its

motto, "The public be pleased."

Although the new department has as

yet done little advertising, its exist-

ence is becoming known, and it is

establishing a reputation for good

faith. Not only powerful organiza-

tions with thousands of members,

but humble individuals representing

nobody but themselves are stepping

out through the "door" to have their

say with regard to one or another of

the countless phases of the movies.

In addition to the men and women

who come to the central office of the

industry in person, more than 100

letters are received every day.

When it was found that one writer

wanted a synopsis of the preceding

issue, the Open Door swings

open both ways.

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Forest Reserve of 946 Acres Set Aside Near Lake Sunapee

Season Is a Busy One for New Hampshire Resort—30 States, Send Tourists

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., July 28 (Special).—Summer and winter residents in the vicinity of Lake Sunapee have been active in establishing a forest reservation in their vicinity. Nine hundred and forty-six acres have been purchased on Mt. Sunapee, including the summit of the mountain and all of the timber around Lake Solitude, which, with an elevation of 3000 feet, is one of the highest lakes in New Hampshire. Other reservations in the vicinity include 35 acres of beautiful spruce timber around the Royal Arches and a large cave on the mountain side in Sunapee, N. H.

Still another is a reservation of primeval pine trees on the Warner side located at North Sutton village, near New London. In this grove on July 30 a tablet is to be unveiled commemorating the fact that the reservation is made jointly by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the town of Sutton. A group of distinguished speakers, including Herbert C. Ward of Philadelphia, the Rev. Ozora S. Davis of the University of Chicago, Allen Hollis of Concord and a group of local officers.

Another reservation was established in honor of Richard M. Colgate of New York, who was active in forest work at Sunapee.

Thirty States Send Tourists. Many requests for information have come to the New Hampshire Publicity Bureau relative to the summer resorts of New Hampshire, and Lake Sunapee is one of the most popular. The present season is proving to be a busy one for the hotels, steamboats, public camps and attractions of this resort, and it is said that tourists by automobile have been seen here during July, indicating by their motor vehicle registrations that they come from 30 different states and three Canadian provinces.

Sunapee Lake is the third largest New Hampshire lake, being 10 miles long and from one to three miles wide. Its elevation is 1100 feet above the sea level. Its attitude provides atmosphere that is cool and delightful, one advantage of which is the entire absence of mosquitoes. The waters of the lake are exceedingly transparent.

Boating is enjoyed in all manner of craft, from the smallest row boat to the fleet of good-sized steamboats operated by the Woodsum Steamboat Company, which maintains a regular schedule with connections at Lake Sunapee Depot with the trains of the Boston & Maine Railroad. A popular diversion this summer among tourists is to take the 50-mile steamer trip around the lake, in the course of which calls are made at the larger and more important landings such as George's Mills, Lakeside, Sunapee Harbor, Soo-Nip Park, Blodgett's and Burkhaven.

108 Miles From Boston. Hundreds of attractive sites on the shores of this water are being utilized for summer camps or cottages which are as pretentious as the taste or purse of the builder may dictate. The natural advantages and beneficial climate of this higher section are the things that command

Trolley Fare Cut to Wholesale Rate

Nashua Company Offers Unlimited Rides on Weekly Transferable Pass.

NASHUA, N. H., July 29 (Special).—Officials of the Nashua Street Railway Company are offering unlimited rides on all buses and electric cars of the system within the first fare zone at \$1.50 a week by a transferable pass.

The management of the company believes that it can add to the use of the cars and busses by this scheme without adding to the expenses of operating. More seats are available than there are passengers, but officials of the company do not believe that the number of seats in the cars should be cut down since that would necessitate longer periods of waiting for the part of the public and reducing the participation in the service.

The pass not only gives unlimited rides within the first fare zone, but it will be honored when presented by any member of a family. A wholesale rate for wholesale use is the intent of the management. The Nashua Street Railway Company is the first in the State to try this experiment.

CAMBRIDGE TRAFFIC OFFICERS. Appointment of 10 additional traffic officers to the Cambridge police force was recommended by the Cambridge City Council at its meeting last night. Mayor Quinn was asked to make the appointments.

HUDSON-ESSEX. World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars.

GOMERY-SWARTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY. 128 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

MARCH'S Sugar Cured Ham. Send us \$3.60 for a 10-lb. Ham, delivered prepaid to your door.

Guaranteed to meet with your approval, or money refunded.

The cure is extremely mild and the meat very tender.

A. H. March Packing Company. BRIDGEPORT, MONTG. CO., PA.

Sunset Glow on Lake Sunapee



Photograph by Boston & Maine Railroad. Tourists From 30 States and Three Canadian Provinces Have Been Seen at This New Hampshire Lake in July.

Far From the Subway and the Roar of Traffic



TYPICAL NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMP COTTAGE. Hundreds of Campers and Tourists From Many States Are Seeking the Advantages Offered by the High Altitude of Some of the New Hampshire Lakes.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT FOUND IN SMALL TOWN TEACHERS

Village and Rural Communities Have Set Themselves to Task of Giving Children Best Educational Opportunities Possible, Says State Official

Steady improvement in the teaching situation, noted throughout the State, is particularly marked and gratifying. The towns and communities of fewer than 5000 population, Arthur B. Lord, in charge of research and statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Education, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. When the small towns set themselves the task of giving their children the best possible education they can under the circumstances, as determinedly as have the majority of such towns in Massachusetts, it means a very substantial advance, he pointed out.

Mr. Lord said that this general awakening on the part of the small town was undoubtedly due in part to the work of the State Department of Education through its system of state and district conferences, school superintendents, school committees, members, teachers and supervisors, to the personal visits and conferences of its own agents with local communities and other forms of personal service it has placed at the disposal of such communities as this.

The management of the company believes that it can add to the use of the cars and busses by this scheme without adding to the expenses of operating. More seats are available than there are passengers, but officials of the company do not believe that the number of seats in the cars should be cut down since that would necessitate longer periods of waiting for the part of the public and reducing the participation in the service.

The pass not only gives unlimited rides within the first fare zone, but it will be honored when presented by any member of a family. A wholesale rate for wholesale use is the intent of the management. The Nashua Street Railway Company is the first in the State to try this experiment.

CAMBRIDGE TRAFFIC OFFICERS. Appointment of 10 additional traffic officers to the Cambridge police force was recommended by the Cambridge City Council at its meeting last night. Mayor Quinn was asked to make the appointments.

HUDSON-ESSEX. World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars.

GOMERY-SWARTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY. 128 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

MARCH'S Sugar Cured Ham. Send us \$3.60 for a 10-lb. Ham, delivered prepaid to your door.

Guaranteed to meet with your approval, or money refunded.

The cure is extremely mild and the meat very tender.

A. H. March Packing Company. BRIDGEPORT, MONTG. CO., PA.

NEW BUS RULES NOW EFFECTIVE

Owners Must Prove Necessity to Obtain Final Permits From State

In compliance with the state law which went into effect this morning, several of the operators of motor bus lines today filed petitions at the Department of Public Works and Highways to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity, required before any public bus line can be operated. After the commissioner of Public Works and Highways has approved the petition, it goes to the Public Utilities Commission, which must also pass upon it, and then a license from the town in which operating is to be done must be obtained.

Local representatives of the motor bus lines failed to file a petition with the requisite 15,000 certified signatures at the State House yesterday, no referendum on the measure can be held at the November election, and the law is now in operation. Day Baker, business agent of the Motor Coach and Bus Association, appeared at the Secretary of State's office three minutes before closing time yesterday with only 10,922 names, and charged that lists containing 12,665 others had been filed as an employee.

Walter F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that his department would issue permits unconditionally and immediately to bus lines which operated entirely in one city or town. Only through lines will be questioned, but the department will examine routes, speed and weight of the machines before granting permits.

Alan Brooks, assistant secretary of the Department of Public Utilities, stated that as soon as the requests are received by his department from the Department of Public Works, temporary certificates will be issued approving the bus line. Later hearings will be held in each case, and permanent decision will be made.

Statistics show further, Mr. Lord said, that there is one normal student for every 1151 of the population in cities and large towns, and that there is one normal student for every 840 in the smaller rural communities. This is due, he thinks, to the wider variety of occupations open to girls and young women in the larger towns.

IMMIGRATION CUT ONE-HALF IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, July 29 (AP)—The Immigration Act of 1924 has resulted in a cut of more than 50 per cent in the number of aliens admitted to Hawaii. United States immigration officials announced today that during the first 12 months in which the act was effective, the fiscal year ended June 30, 223 aliens entered the territory compared with 5256 the previous year.

With Japanese, the difference is even more marked. For the year ended June 30, 1924, 4650 Japanese were admitted, approximately five times the number of entries for the year just closed. No picture brides were admitted this last year, while there were 501 the year before.

Professional preparation of teachers, also, is steadily improving, Mr. Lord stated. Teachers having had two or three years of normal training numbered 1500 last year, while 600 had had four or more years of college.

Teachers who had had training beyond high school, but less than two years of normal school or four years of college, numbered 706. Only 224, or 8 per cent, had no training beyond high school. Those having

preceding year. For various reasons the "turnover" in small towns has been unfortunately large. Mr. Lord said, so that any improvement is cause for congratulations.

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Mission of Seed Scatterers to Circle Globe With Blossoms

No Membership Requirements Save That Those Who Belong Will Plant Wild Flowers in the Neglected Places of Earth

A belt of wild flowers around the world is the object set for the Seed Scatterers, Inc., by its founder and president, Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney of Boston and Kingston, Mass. The organization imposes no financial obligation on members.

The only obligation is that every member shall promise to scatter every year a package or handful of perennial seeds by the roadside, in the open country, or even on some neglected spot—perennial seeds that will thrive in that particular locality and finally become a part of the wild flora of the woods and countryside.

The society has its inception in the United States, where Mrs. Mahoney's desire to save the wild flowers and shrubs from impending extinction—not only by commercial dealers and motor campers, but also to minimize the damage to the conversion of the careless campers to set scatterers and protectors.

Revert to Original Species. All garden flowers were once wild flowers somewhere, Mrs. Mahoney says, and scattered about the way sides will revert to their original species. She likes it best when the seeds for scattering are taken from one's own garden and is glad to report that many scatterers use many times the required package.

Among members in the United States are: Judge Edwin L. Garvin of New York City; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, world suffrage leader; Mrs. Lars Anderson of Boston; author, Dr. Fannie Hurst; author, Judge John Clark Knox of the United States District Court New York City.

Mrs. Mahoney looks forward to the time in the not distant future, when every section of the United States will be beautified by the seed scatterers. Beyond that she expects to see the whole world beautified by the countless numbers of men, women and children who each year scatter a few seeds of perennials in the waste places.

Ask Your Neighbor Family Wash

Ironed, Ready to Wear The New Way Laundry Co.

4507-31 Aspen Street, Philadelphia

Phone Belmont 6164

Gratify Remaining Summer Hat Needs

By Taking Advantage of Our Great Reductions.

1118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

La Paix

Philadelphia, Pa.

Charge Accounts Solicited

Mitchell Fletcher Co.

Aurora

Toasted Sardines

Special Until Aug. 15th

5 Cans \$1

Dainty Norwegian Sardines

Packed in Oil

Mail and Phone Orders Filled

Strawbridge & Clothier

Philadelphia

Wonderful Values in Our

Semi-Annual Sale of

Furniture

This great event will, we are sure, continue to exceed past selling records—our entire regular stock

of Furniture at reductions of from 10 to 50 per cent,

and splendid special purchases

RADIO

RADIO LOWERS SWEDISH RATES

Grimeton Station Gets the Bulk of Business to America

STOCKHOLM, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The new large radio station, Grimeton, has proved to be a great success, and far exceeds all that was hoped for it. Naturally the speed of radio telegrams to America has contributed toward this result. Ninety-five per cent of the telegraph traffic from Sweden to America now goes over the Grimeton station, while 40 per cent of that from America to Sweden comes over the same station. The fact that the percentage coming from America is lower than that from Sweden is partly due to the circumstances that the new Swedish station is not yet widely enough advertised in America so that its existence is generally known.

That a message has been sent and an answer received within one half-hour or less, would be of great use to many, were they but aware of this possibility. There is also a great drawback owing to the fact that the cable company which has its stations all over America does not receive radio telegrams. But in spite of this, there is a gradual increase of business from the United States.

The giant radio station has done such a great business that the income from it has enabled the Swedish cable company to reduce its price markedly. The prices are now 23 per cent lower than they were before the war. Moreover the cost of construction as well as the cost of operation has proved to be less than was reckoned, so that the dividends which were counted at 2 per cent will be considerably larger.

NAVAL SHORT WAVES REACH SHIP AT TURKEY

WASHINGTON, July 29—Operating on a wavelength of 80 meters, an experimental short wave radio set at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., has been in use at Constantinople, a distance of over 5300 miles, according to word recently received in the Navy Department from the United States Ship Scorpion of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean. The Scorpion reported that the signals were so strong as to be heard with the detector out of oscillation. The Scorpion is equipped with an experimental receiver only. For this reason, two-way communication was impossible.

Provided the use of short wave, radio proves absolutely reliable, it is the desire of the Navy Department to equip all naval vessels and stations with this type of equipment. This will not be done, however, until its reliability under all conditions is definitely established.

At Anacostia and San Diego tests have been conducted with every promise of success in the use of short wave equipment in airplanes while in flight. The extreme light weight of this equipment, together with the long ranges obtainable, give it special significance for use in aircraft where weight is a prime factor.

The radio station at Lakehurst is situated on the top of the large airship hangar, used to house the airships Shenandoah and Los Angeles. The antenna mast is constructed of an aluminum alloy girder, similar to those entering into the structure of the two airships. The mast is 42 feet high, and being situated top of the hangar, 210 feet high, a total height of 252 feet is obtained.

ITALY AND SWEDEN LINKED BY RADIO

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Italy and Sweden are the latest countries to be linked up to New Zealand by long-distance amateur radio. Communication between Italy and New Zealand was first established by Signor Mario, of IRG, Milan, and G. Shrimpton of station 2XA, Wellington, on a wave-length of 38 meters during daylight. Mr. Shrimpton also worked amateur station SMYY, Swanage, the same afternoon, and was further called by station SBB, France, but communication with the latter station was not established.

Station 1RG, Milan, was worked by W. H. Shiel, of amateur station 4AK, Dunedin, on the same afternoon. Attempts are now being made to reach Africa, the only continent that so far has not been reached by amateurs in New Zealand.

STATION CHANGES MADE

WASHINGTON, July 29—The radio section of the Department of Commerce has announced the transference from class A to class B of WCEC, Charles E. Erbstein, Elgin, Ill., and of KFAB the Nebraska Buick Automobile Company of Lincoln, Neb. The first named station is 1000 watts and the latter 500. A class A license has also been granted to KOIL, Monarch Manufacturing Company of Council Bluffs, Ia., with 500 watts power.

ITALIAN REACHES AUSTRALIA

MILAN, July 29—For the first time in the history of Italian amateur radio, an Italian amateur station, 1ER, owned by Santangeli Marion of this city succeeded in carrying on two-way communication with the New Zealand station of E. A. Shrimpton of Wellington. This latest test on approximately 40 meters is another triumph on the short waves now in comparatively general use by amateur radio telegraphers.

BUILD A RADIO

You too, can build a high grade 5-tube receiver with the simple instructions and special coils which I have developed especially for the layman with little experience and technical knowledge. Write for free instructions and particulars.

VICTOR H. TODD

12 Glenside Avenue, Summit, N. J.

When East Meets West



© Henry Miller

RADIO can certainly be classed as a western development, speaking in terms of the world, since it has been the European countries and the United States that have developed this new art. Slowly but surely the Far East is taking up radio, a product of the west adopted by the Orient.

The accompanying picture shows some Japanese girls making a very interesting picture, wearing traditional costumes as progressive as a step as one could wish for. With the new high-powered stations being built that will soon be in operation, insuring world-wide radio reception, the voices of the east will mingle with the voices from the west and a real unity will be established.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 29

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKSO, Ottawa, Ont. (285 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. —Laurels Concert Orchestra—Vocal program; Concert Dancers, Ottawa.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (565 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (580 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music. —Mabel and Eddie's Dinner, 7:30—*On the Trail with the Vagabond*, Thomas Dreher. —Sam Rosen, violin, and Kathleen Stay, soprano, assisted by Robert Leonard, guitar, and George Gheesling, piano.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)

6 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 6:45—Baseball scores. —7 Concert, 7:30—Program of music.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (322 Meters)

6 p. m.—Program by trio, direction Jan Geeris. 6:30—Baseball scores. —Program by Czechoslovakia.

WEAF, New York (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Concert by United States Army Band from Boston. —Concert by Robert Leonard, Adam Carroll, pianist and David Benedict, banjoist; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

6 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 6:45—Baseball scores. —7 Concert, 7:30—Program of music.

WNJY, New York City (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Program by trio, direction Jan Geeris. 6:30—Baseball scores. —Program by Czechoslovakia.

WEAF, New York (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Concert by United States Army Band from Boston. —Concert by Robert Leonard, Adam Carroll, pianist and David Benedict, banjoist; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

6 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 6:45—Baseball scores. —7 Concert, 7:30—Program of music.

WNAC, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—George Kohlmeier and his orchestra. 7:15—Marie Alvarez, tenor. —The Coal Situation. —Amedee Casse, 8:30—Mormon Tabernacle, Keith McLeod, accompanist. 7:30—United States Marine Band from Boston. —Concert by Robert Leonard, Adam Carroll, pianist and David Benedict, banjoist; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

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Musical Events — Art Theaters — Photoplays

A Concert of de Falla's Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 17

ON THE spent tide of the musical season, surprisingly and at the last, came a vivid little asyros from Spain. There it was, suddenly—a concert of de Falla's music, given at Wigmore Hall, on July 13, by Ernesto Halffter Escrivé, director de la Orquesta Bélica de Sevilla.

The program promised great interest. It contained the first London concert performance of an orchestral suite, consisting of four numbers from "The Three Cornered Hat," four of the Canciones Populares (sung by Madame Alvar), the first performance of the revised version which de Falla has made of the Overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville," the first London performance of the final scene from "Master Peter's Puppy Show" (Don Quixote being sung by Arthur Cranner) and the orchestral suite, "El Amor brujo."

All this seemed highly attractive in prospect. In so far as de Falla's music was concerned, the promise was entirely fulfilled. But the number of performances, over-liberal in advance, had to be made for imperfections. Perhaps everything had been arranged too hurriedly. The Chamber Orchestra, led by John Pennington, contained Spanish soloists (from the Orquesta Bélica) with English rank and file. The two races found it difficult to fuse their national styles on such short acquaintance, and the rather unusual beat of the conductor, (executed in what may be called the first cimbalon manner) was the more complicated for the players. The start of "The Three Cornered Hat" was noisily ragged, Rossini's "Barber of Seville" unsafe, and only in "El Amor brujo," was a really satisfactory ensemble produced.

Spanish and English Singers

The songs developed a different phase of the bilingual difficulty. Madame Alvar sang in Spanish. One could thus judge the speed and fitness of response between words and notes as de Falla has joined them fine, supple, vigorous word-setting it was, instinct with color and rhythm. But Madame Alvar's voice was hard, her production nasal; so half the

too, had this dramatic truth, though pleasure was gone.

The Canciones Populares have already been mentioned—but it is impossible to leave the subject of de Falla without further reference to them, since their accompaniments are, in truth, the two most remarkable characteristics. One is his marvelous gift of condensation. In the last bars of the "Asturiana" everything is conveyed that one desires, yet by the very fewest strokes; his eliminations are absolutely masterly. The other characteristic is the one which most closely identifies him with Spain. He bases his style upon that of the national instrument, the guitar.

M. M. S.

The Phoenix Society Acts "The Rehearsal"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10 — Innovators and originals, whether in drama or any other art-form, generally evoke the bitter sarcasms of the more pugnacious conservatives, all stubbornly convinced that "the old is better." Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was among the latter.

That strange individual, the Chamber Orchestra, led by John Pennington, contained Spanish soloists (from the Orquesta Bélica) with English rank and file. The two races found it difficult to fuse their national styles on such short acquaintance, and the rather unusual beat of the conductor, (executed in what may be called the first cimbalon manner) was the more complicated for the players. The start of "The Three Cornered Hat" was noisily ragged, Rossini's "Barber of Seville" unsafe, and only in "El Amor brujo," was a really satisfactory ensemble produced.

With the help, it is believed, of one Thomas Sprat, afterward Dean of Westminster—and, perhaps another, hand—Buckingham, accordingly wrote a travesty in which he bitterly ridiculed the writers of the new school, especially Dryden, whom he satirized deliberately in the part of Bayes.

"The Rehearsal" had a great contemporary success, and would be better known today if it had not been eclipsed, to some extent, by a later and much wittier play, Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

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The Canciones Populares have already been mentioned—but it is impossible to leave the subject of de Falla without further reference to them, since their accompaniments are, in truth, the two most remarkable characteristics. One is his marvelous gift of condensation. In the last bars of the "Asturiana" everything is conveyed that one desires, yet by the very fewest strokes; his eliminations are absolutely masterly. The other characteristic is the one which most closely identifies him with Spain. He bases his style upon that of the national instrument, the guitar.

Nor are revue-writers the only twentieth century playwrights whom this clever satire brings to mind. More than one living dramatist, of the older school, can well be imagined as applying to certain younger brothers in the craft these lines from Buckingham's epilogue:

The play is at an end, but where's the plot? That circumstance our poet Bayes forgot; And you can boast, though 'tis a plot in the Age. No place is freer from it than the stage.

The Phoenix Society's production of this exacting and complicated play was done with all the care and elaboration that always marks their work, and was given a warm reception. A comedy of this kind, without the semblance of a story, and containing many episodes closely resembling one another in style, may easily become wearisome; yet, the author, or authors, and the company between them did not allow interest flag for long.

Melville Cooper, upon whom, as Bayes, fell most of the work, was made up with fair resemblance to his famous original, and acted with unflinching grip and firmness, maintaining as he should throughout the play a swift and authoritative if only mock control over the company he is in charge of. Johnson and Smith, the two visitors invited by Bayes to view the rehearsal, were capitally played by Fred O'Donovan and Alfred Clark. The latter got many a laugh by his guileless and innocent way of putting to Bayes the most searching "posers" concerning the play. Other members of a long and clever cast—all of whom did well—were Messrs. Patrick Kerr, and Harold and Ewart Scott, and the Misses Beatrice Wilson, Vera Lennox, Angela Baddeley, and Gwendoline Evans.

With the help, it is believed, of one Thomas Sprat, afterward Dean of Westminster—and, perhaps another, hand—Buckingham, accordingly wrote a travesty in which he bitterly ridiculed the writers of the new school, especially Dryden, whom he satirized deliberately in the part of Bayes.

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pleasure was gone. Arthur Cranmer's voice and production, on the other hand, had just the merits here lacked; his Don Quixote was musically and dramatically right. But he sang in English, and the slow-going language robbed de Falla's word-setting of its eloquence in sound.

This fineness of perception over the use of sound is one of the things most characteristic of de Falla's music. Tone color has always played a part in his music, and in the past it has seldom carried the main weight of the message. Composers are now experimenting with direct expression by timbre. Stated crudely in the words of the Cockney complaint, "It's not wot's says, but the way 'e says it," that counts. Stravinsky has an amazing way of saying things by tone color; he does it by premeditation, or, as his detractors might say, by malice aforethought. De Falla appears to do it out of a highly sensitized instinct toward eloquent beauty, for it blends along his musical ideas like syringa on the spray.

Delicate Touches

Page after page of his scoring in "The Three Cornered Hat" and "El Amor brujo" displays these delicate vivid touches. His treatment of the wood wind instruments, and the piano is individual and original. It is possible that his early training at Cadiz in an atmosphere of chamber music may be partly responsible; what the study of poetry is for the formation of a prose style, chamber music is as a training for the latter form of composition.

Another characteristic of de Falla's which emerged in these suites is his vital sense of the stage. Merely to hear "The Three Cornered Hat" without having seen the ballet would still be to have the characters and their actions brought before one as on some phantasmagorical stage of imagination. There are the Miller, the Miller's Wife and the Corregidor—one sees them all—and almost as it in reality. The extract from "Master Peter's Puppet Show,"

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dan's famous skit, "The Critic," the general idea of which, together with a number of its lines, was undoubtedly borrowed from Buckingham. Mere buffoonery though much of "The Rehearsal" be, and needing for perfect appreciation, a closer initial acquaintance with the heroic drama of the later seventeenth century than most of us can lay claim to, it is, nevertheless, quite interesting, not only as a quaintly absurd landmark in dramatic history, but also as a proof that, even in the Restoration period, there existed, as always, the irresponsible, go-as-you-please manner in drama, which to-day takes the form of revue.

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"LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS"



From a Block Print by Ruth M. Hallock

The Block Prints of Ruth M. Hallock

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 14

SOME time ago when England's oldest picture-producing people, especially of children's stories, in these she achieves a delicious humor which makes grown-ups smile appreciatively, and children love them.

Her talent is not confined, however, to this one medium, for she paints richly colorful still lifes of flowers, delightful decorative compositions of children in gardens and also portraits.

In cutting a linoleum block for a Christmas card, Miss Hallock discovered that this fascinating process had many possibilities and she produced some striking results.

As for her studio in New York is not far from the East Side, she is thoroughly conversant with the foreigner and loves to study him. She finds much amusement roving about the East Side or Ellis Island. In fact, the material in her prints reminds one of the series of paintings of Ellis Island by Martha Walters and Susan Rickers. Knox, however, in the unruffled waters of a river. Frederick L. Stoddard's "Rosamund" and Alice Beach Winter's "Elizabeth and Virginia" are other portraits of note. "Jim, of the U. S. Coast Guard," by Eben Comins, is a well-painted study in grays and blacks.

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LESS ACTIVITY IS NOTED IN WOOL MARKET

Opening of New Lines of Goods and Wage Cuts Hold Attention

The volume of business in the wool market during the last week has decreased materially, as compared with the trading of the weeks immediately preceding, due to the inactivity of the opening of light-weight goods by the American Woolen Company and the adjustment in the wages scale both here and in New York.

The situation in trading was only natural in view of the new factors entering into the situation, which created some feeling of uncertainty.

The big event of the week has been the opening of the heavyweight lines of goods for the 1926 season by the American Woolen Company, both in men's staple wear lines and also in women's wear. There was more or less speculation prior to the opening, as to what the opening would be, and what prices would be fixed, in view of the decline in wool which had taken place since the heavyweight opening in February, and also because of the 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The opening prices finally named, while the subject of some criticism by buyers, as might be expected, are considered, on the whole, entirely reasonable and in line with the sound conditions of the new and clothing markets, as likely to prove attractive to buyers to a marked degree; in fact, the results thus far, according to creditable information, have been rather gratifying.

The American Woolen Company, and is a fair presumption that the date of the opening—rather earlier than usual—was dictated in no small measure by the judgment of the officials of the big company, after careful canvass of the trade as to do business on something like a normal scale once more.

Sharp Price Reductions

A few comparisons of opening prices in men's wear lines will serve to indicate the extent of the decline in the price of goods over the last lightweight season and the last heavy-weight season of six months ago:

Year & Month	Goods	Current Avg.	Avg. Fulton	Wool Worsts:
No. 3192	100% wools	\$2.62	\$2.75	
100% goods	3.22%	3.45	3.62%	
150% goods	2.95	3.12%	3.30%	
150% goods	2.50	2.75	2.95	
Wood Worsts, worsted warp and weft woven: filed	2.40	2.25	2.82%	
No. 9612	100% goods	2.42%	2.65	2.75
No. 9613	100% goods	2.47%	2.57%	2.87%
No. 9614	100% goods	2.30	2.75	3.10

The foregoing prices on well-known worsted numbers indicate not only the drop which has occurred in values compared with a year ago, amounting to from 2 to 10 per cent, but also the more extreme drop as compared with six months ago. The heavy-weight level was in force and the price of wool was considerably higher than at the present time. The relative cheapness of straight all-wool worsteds compared with goods made with a worsted warp and woolen filling, also is shown.

Wage Cuts Accepted

The situation of wool markets is shown very well, perhaps, by the cheviot number 8657, priced this season at \$1.87%, compared with \$1.85 a year ago, and \$2.05 six months ago. It is well known to those in the trade that wool is relatively well sold up and at comparatively higher prices than have obtained for worsted wools, because of the unusually long period of popularity which wools have enjoyed.

The production of 100 per cent in wools has been announced in nearly all of the New England wool manufacturing plants, and has gone into effect in most of the mills, especially in the American Woolen mills, which are doing well, not to mention the war and trouble expected by the mill officials, although a rather belated protest has been made by President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, that the cut in wages has been for the welfare of moral and economic justification.

In Yorkshire where certain mills had announced a reduction of 5 per cent in wages, effective July 27, some of the smaller unorganized mills have retained from their position and to have resumed operations on the old basis of wages. Meanwhile business conditions in the West Riding are somewhat chaotic, and less wages quoted by the English employers have been hardly more than nominal.

London Wool Prices Off

London closed last Thursday with prices substantially below the high point of the series, and compared with the closing rates in May, prices were par 10 per cent lower on merinos and on merino-silk, except for the long and silks, which were sometimes 5 to 10 per cent up; these prices again indicating the relative scarcity and consequent dearth of woolen wools.

The Australian sales last week closed with a general upward trend, with competition, and clearances of about 95 per cent in Sydney, Melbourne and Geelong, France being the keenest operator in the South and America in the other two markets.

Good to choice 46-70s combing wools were fetching \$1.40 to \$1.15, clean basis, landed in bond, Boston, while 70s combing wools were bringing \$1.15 to \$1.20, and 80s to \$1.25. For good to choice 46-70s, the market was quoted at \$1.05 and for topmaking 64s at 95 cents to \$1, while choice 46-70s topmaking wools were bringing the equivalent of \$1.05. Sales continue this week in Sydney with prices showing a very firm tendency on continued good competition.

Boston Market Easter

Sales in the local market have not been numerous, and show a slightly easier tendency for the moment. Some small quantities of Texas has been sold at \$1.30, clean basis, in the original sacks, and some eight months Texas at \$2.00, clean basis.

Manufacturers, however, have sought to obtain goods for less money than usual, and buyers have been able to procure rather lower quotations, even as low as \$1.30, for fine staple territory, although this price does not seem to have been accepted in actual business.

Holders of the best 46-70s combing Australian want \$1.20, clean basis, in bond, and manufacturers want to buy at about \$1.10 with most business being done for super wools at about \$1.15.

Medium wools have been rather quiet, although Montevideo 64s combing skirted and rewound have been sold at 45 cents. Ohio delaine is quoted at 55 cents; half-blown at 55 cents; three-eighths combing at 53 cents and quarters at 52 cents, minimum.

Secured and pulled wools have been fairly firm but rather quiet. Carpet wools, also, are firm but quiet, and nois are steady.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 6s '25	101	101	St Li SW 1st 4s '20	82
Am & Chm 7s '25	101	101	St Li SW 1st 4s '20	82
Am Bldg 7s '25	101	101	St P U Depot rgs '22	101
Am Smelting 6s '25	95	95	St P & K C S L 4s '21	84
Am Smelting 6s '27	95	95	Seabrd A L 1st 4s '21	84
Am Smelting 6s '28	95	95	Seabrd A L 1st 4s '21	84
Am Smelting 6s '29	95	95	Seabrd A L Con 6s '21	84
Am T & T col 5s '25	97	97	Seabrd A L Con 6s '21	84
Am T & T col 5s '26	101	101	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am T & T col 5s '27	101	101	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am T & T deb 5s '25	101	101	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '20	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '21	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '22	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '23	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '24	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '25	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '26	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '27	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '28	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '29	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '30	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '31	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '32	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '33	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '69	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '70	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '71	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '72	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '73	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '74	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '75	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '76	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '79	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '81	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '83	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '85	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '86	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '87	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '88	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '89	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84
Am W Paper 1st 6s '90	94	94	Stndair Co 6s '21	84

MRS. MALLORY IN SEMIFINALS

Defeat of W. M. Johnston
Features Seabright Men's
Tennis Singles

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 29 (Special)—Mrs. F. L. Mallory of New York entered the semifinal round of the women's singles in the Seabright invitation lawn tennis tournament this morning by defeating Miss M. D. Thayer of Philadelphia in straight sets.

Miss Thayer made a fine stand in the opening set, leading at 4-2 and holding the vantage point in the next with the aid of her powerful drives; but the steadiness of the former champion won out in the final games, and she had an easy task in the second, dropping only the sixth game.

The other morning match in the women's singles, between Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, and Miss Marion Bayard of Short Hills, was much closer. The Short Hills girl ran behind the California star at the start, but ran three games in a row from 1-3 to 4-3, and then took the first set with the fourteenth game, 8-6. Miss Browne then settled into her best play once more, and driving persistently into the corners, took the second set, 6-4.

Miss Browne won the start of the final set, Miss Bayard her drives. But, after the California reached 4-1 and had 3 points in the next, Miss Bayard steadied and 46 next two games were won in a tie for the contest. But Miss Browne took the eighth game by skillful placement, and driving persistently into the corners, took the second set, 6-4.

Miss Browne Wins

Miss Browne, 16, won up a long lead in the start of the final set, Miss Bayard being unable to control her drives. But, after the California reached 4-1 and had 3 points in the next, Miss Bayard steadied and 46 next two games were won in a tie for the contest. But Miss Browne took the eighth game by skillful placement, and driving persistently into the corners, took the second set, 6-4.

The three members of the Australian Davis Cup team will all have hard times this afternoon, making it a real international day in the tennis singles. G. L. Patterson will have the hardest opponent, encountering Vincent Richards, Olympic champion, in the most important match of the day.

G. Anderson, at the other end of the draw, will meet H. Chapman of Springfield, Mass., who furnished one of the surprises of yesterday's play, while J. B. Hawkes has the least chance of victory as he will meet R. N. Williams, 16, who is now playing his fine form after a rest of several weeks.

The victory of Dr. G. T. King of New York over W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, overshadowed all the other surprises in yesterday's upset. While Johnston had arrived in New York on yesterday's train from Chicago, it had been taken for granted that it would take a real contender to extend him; but while the New York player was at his best, it was the actual inability of the California to show his real form that occasioned his defeat. The score was 7-6, 6-6, 7-5.

Johnston Reaches Match Point.

In the final set, Johnston actually reached match point at 5-4 and 40-30; but before he could clinch the victory, Dr. King rallied and took the game, then ran out the match two games later.

Other surprises of the day included the elimination of the Kinsey brothers in the singles, as well as C. J. Griffin, and defeat of Miss Charlotte Hooper, who was beaten by Mrs. F. L. Mallory in straight sets and of Miss Helen Jacobs, United States girl champion, who lost to Miss M. D. Thayer of Philadelphia, in the Davis Cup team. W. F. Crocker was put out in straight sets by J. B. Hawkes, 6-2, 6-1 and then Crocker and J. A. Wright, Jr., lost in the doubles to C. W. Holman and Leland Stanford of Leland Stanford University, 6-4, 6-6.

The Australian doubles team, Patterson and Anderson showed indifferent play but finally won their doubles match defeating S. H. Yoshell and A. H. Chapman after a three set match, 6-3, 6-6, 6-4.

SEABRIGHT INVITATION MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. W. Ingram, Harvard University, by default. W. F. Crocker, Canada, defeated E. T. Hunter, Bechler, W. Va., by default. W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated E. H. Binsch, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round

J. B. Hawkes, Australia, defeated W. F. Crocker, Canada, 6-2, 6-0. J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

C. W. Holman, Leland Stanford University, defeated C. J. Griffin, Stanford, University of California, 6-2, 6-0.

G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 8-10, 6-8.

Dr. G. T. King, New York, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 7-2, 6-0.

Men's Doubles—First Round

R. N. Williams and D. W. M. Washburn defeated F. C. Anderson and E. H. Binsch, 6-3, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker and H. M. Hardy and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated N. L. Niles and partner by default.

G. L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson defeated F. C. Anderson and E. H. Binsch, 6-3, 6-0.

K. M. Behr and Dean Mathey defeated Frideric, Mercur and E. W. G. Green, 6-3, 6-0.

Women's Singles—Third Round

Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, both of New York, defeated Miss M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, both of New York, defeated Miss M. K. Browne and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, defeated Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Charlotte Hooper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Helen Jacobs, Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss Marion Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Second Round

Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, both of New York, defeated Miss M. K. Browne and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, defeated Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Mr. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, and M. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated E. T. Hunter, Bechler, W. Va., by default. Mrs. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated E. H. Binsch, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round

Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, both of New York, defeated Miss M. K. Browne and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, defeated Miss E. H. Scurry and Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0.

Left-handers Play August 8

CHICAGO, July 29 (Special)—The sixteenth annual open golf tournament, to which only members of clubs affiliated with the United States Golf Association is eligible, will be held Aug. 8.

Play will be at 30 holes, medal handicap, and the field will be limited to low gross and low net at 18 holes, full handicap, in the afternoon.

Lagerblade Wins Title

WAVELAND, Mass., July 29 (Special)—Lagerblade of Bristol, Conn., won the New England Professional Golfers Association's men's title yesterday with a card of 208 for the 72 holes of medal play. The team of John and John Staton of Hartford tied for second place, with a card of 204.

U. S. Golfers Plan to Circle the Globe

By The Associated Press
New York, July 29
SHOTS of United States golfers soon will be seen round the world. In the middle of December a large party is expected to set sail from New York bound upon circling the globe, armed with mashie and putter.

Four nations, and many more excellent golf courses, have been placed upon the itinerary being arranged by the United States Golf Association.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia Won Lost P.C.
Washington 59 52 652
Chicago 53 46 531
St. Louis 49 47 510
Cleveland 44 32 488
New York 39 36 416
Boston 28 25 295

RESULTS FOR YESTERDAY

CLEVELAND, 6, Boston, 7.
DETROIT, 4, Philadelphia, 2.
NEW YORK, 6, St. Louis, 2.
CHICAGO, 6, Cincinnati, 2.
CHICAGO, 6, Washington, 2 (6 innings).

GAMES TODAY

CLEVELAND at Boston.

ST. LOUIS at New York.

DETROIT at Philadelphia.

SENATORS DROP TWO

WASHINGTON, July 29—By losing a doubleheader to Chicago, here yesterday, by the scores of 10-6 and 11-11, the Washington Senators lost a half game on the leading Athletics in the American League. The White Sox, Philadelphia, lost to Detroit. Johnson was knocked out of the box by the White Sox in the ninth, and the Athletics won a six-run rally in the ninth inning, settling the game for the Senators.

With the second field and Falk in left, for the White Sox, the Athletics had a fielding chance in the second game. The second game was called because of darkness in the eighth inning. The score:

First Game

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1

Batteries—Lyons, Connally and Schalk; Mays, Morrissey, Russell, Ogden and Buel, Sevier. Umpires—Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1

Batteries—Connally and Schalk; Mays, Morrissey, Russell, Ogden and Buel, Sevier. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 50m.

ATHLETICS LOSE ONE

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—Philadelphia lost an opportunity to gain heavily on Washington in the league pennant by dropping the opening game of the series to the Senators, who were losing two games. A home run in the ninth inning by Right, who had been hitless, probably won the game for the Tigers after the Athletics had scored a two-run lead. It was the second loss of the Athletics in their last five starts. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1

Batteries—Luenges and Schalk; Mays, Morrissey, Russell, Ogden and Buel, Sevier. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 50m.

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
NEW YORK, July 28—He pitched out his eleventh home run of the season, here, yesterday, and the New York Yankees defeated St. Louis by the score of 10-6. The Boston Red Sox, leaders of the league at present, were two games behind. A home run by Right, who had been hitless, probably won the game for the Tigers after the Athletics had scored a two-run lead. It was the second loss of the Athletics in their last five starts. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 11 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1

Batteries—Luenges and Schalk; Mays, Morrissey, Russell, Ogden and Buel, Sevier. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 50m.

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.
GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh Won Lost P.C.
New York 55 55 562
Cincinnati 45 44 522
Brooklyn 42 46 510
Philadelphia 42 46 477
St. Louis 42 45 515
Chicago 39 35 496
Boston 23 57 570

RESULTS YESTERDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.

GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.
GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Pittsburgh Won Lost P.C.
Houston 68 68 654
Wichita Falls 17 9 654
Dallas 14 12 650
San Antonio 12 12 500
Shreveport 9 16 500
Shreveport 10 17 500
Beaumont 6 19 540

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.
GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore Won Lost P.C.
Toronto 44 45 626
Buffalo 37 23 518
Reading 54 51 511
Philadelphia 44 55 444
Sacramento 44 52 533
Vernon 43 72 572

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.
GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

RESULTS TUESDAY

PITTSBURGH, 5, Boston, 1.
CINCINNATI, 5, Philadelphia, 9.
BROOKLYN, 12, St. Louis, 3.
GAMES TODAY

BOSTON at Pittsburgh.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

The initial session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, recently held in Honolulu, may not have been, as has been intimated, an unqualified success. But certainly it was a long way from being a failure. In one sense, the institute was a success from the moment it opened. Any demonstration that Australians, New Zealanders, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Filipinos and Americans can discuss their problems—social, industrial and political—in amity, is of value now in producing the atmosphere out of which peace in the Pacific can grow.

But the success of the Institute of Pacific Relations went beyond this. It lay most largely in proving that the common attitudes of the peoples of the Pacific basin are many; that their points of difference are, in fact, few; and in suggesting that there is enough agreement to make possible international co-operation around the great ocean until the coming of a day when the present disagreements can be resolved.

In saying this, the seriousness of the differences disclosed by the institute is not to be minimized. It is idle to maintain, as some are trying to do, that the Japanese express resentment over the immigration situation only because they are incited to do so by American sentimentalists. It is equally idle to assert that the Chinese would be content with the status of foreigners in China if it were not for the propaganda of Bolshevik agents. The discriminations that lie behind the immigration situation and the Chinese treaties cut too deeply into racial and national prides to be dismissed thus lightly.

Ultimate issues of this kind will have to be settled in accord with the dictates of justice if the Pacific peoples are to live permanently at peace. But in the meantime a modus vivendi, with no possibility of trouble in it, seems easily within reach. Common spiritual ideals, a general liberal trend in all these countries—to which, it is to be hoped, there may be added an intelligent commerce—should more than overbalance the influences making for what might eventuate in disruption.

As to the value of the institute method in an approach to the problems of the Pacific, there seems to be no dispute. The difficulty faced at Honolulu grew out of the fact that, to be successful, that method requires mutual co-operation, while, when English is used as the medium of language, and the membership contains those whose lives have been spent teaching and giving advice in that language, the Oriental is likely to be relegated to a passive part. There was a little too much lecturing of Orientals by Occidentals to make the first Honolulu Institute as completely co-operative an enterprise as it should have been. But this is a fault future sessions may cure. The expenditure involved in the session of 1925 has been amply justified by getting the process of mutual discussion between East and West started.

Comparison between the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu and the Williamstown Institute of Politics is inevitable. The permanence of the Honolulu Institute is not yet entirely assured. But if this institute does go on, it seems clear that it will be different in nature from that conducted on the campus of the Massachusetts college. There will be fewer set papers; more general discussion. The place taken by the "expert" will be smaller; the effort to affect public opinion at large more direct. Connections with official quarters will grow more distant; the Pacific gathering will hear less of the voice from Olympus and more of the voice from the crowd. Because of this, the Institute of Pacific Relations is likely to tend toward an informality which will make for genuine social power.

If some single leader of international proportions could step into the next session of the Institute of Pacific Relations as Lord Bryce stepped into the beginning of the Williamstown Institute, to symbolize with the public the import of the gathering, the fortune of the Honolulu venture would be assured. It may sound contradictory to say that the Institute of Pacific Relations needs at once more co-operativeness and the presence of a more commanding single figure. But, given those two elements, its contribution to mutual understanding within the Pacific area and to the peace of the world should be large.

A paragrapher on the editorial page of the New York Times refers to what he terms "the feasible profits of the war profiteer," and seems to believe that he has furnished a reply, if not an answer, to the Monitor's proposal that wealth and labor, as well as men for fighting, should be conscripted in the event of another war. He points to the heavy taxes paid on account of the war, and the vast amount of wealth destroyed by the war itself. Instead of being an argument against the Monitor plan, the paragrapher's restatement of the enormous economic and financial losses, directly due to the World War in reality strengthens the proposal that all of a nation's resources should be conscripted in war time.

It is true that many billions of dollars were wrung from the wealth-producers of the world to aid in carrying on the war. It is also true that the burden of federal taxation in the United States has been increased 500 per cent above the previous figures, and that of this increase a very large part is paid as interest on the war debt. Another cause of the greater expenditure, due directly to the war, is the much higher wage paid to all public servants because of the great price inflation resulting from war conditions, that has increased the cost of living at least 40 per cent. All these facts are well known, and instead of weakening the case for conscription of all resources, as well as men for the military service, they make more imperative its adoption as the simplest and most effective method of

bringing home to all peoples the wicked waste and destruction of war.

The American toilers in the fields and factories are working today to produce wealth out of which enormous taxes must be paid for interest on the war debt. At the present rate of paying off that debt, it will be at least fifty years before all of it will be liquidated. The total amount of interest paid on the money borrowed for war purposes will in all probability equal, if it does not exceed, the amount of the original bond issues. Thus the people will pay twice for the war: once when the bonds are redeemed, and again in the interest charges on the \$25,000,000,000 borrowed.

What is most desirable in connection with the movement to further the cause of peace by taking the element of profit out of war is to bring home to the peoples of all nations the fundamental fact that all the wealth needed to prosecute a war comes out of productive activities, and directly decreases the comfort, welfare and prosperity of all concerned. This wealth, as has been clearly shown by this paper, cannot by any possibility be "borrowed" from posterity, but must be produced while the war is going on. The money used to buy war equipment may be borrowed, but the wealth—as distinguished from money—comes out of current production, and is therefore a total loss to the people as a whole.

Naturally there has grown up in the United States, as a direct result of the discussions which preceded and which have continued to follow the adoption of the two latest amendments to the Constitution, a quite clearly defined division of "popular opinion" regarding the forms and methods to be pursued further basic changes in what has been accepted as fundamental law.

It is shown in efforts to make still further basic changes in what has been accepted as fundamental law. It is somewhat confounding and embarrassing that the particular school of popular thought which violently opposes a continuance of the method now provided, and which has been followed since the adoption of the original document, finds itself compelled to resort to the very process which it seeks to correct in bringing about the change in method which it urges.

There are still many people in the United States who claim to believe that neither the prohibition nor the equal suffrage amendment would have been adopted had it been possible to submit the issues involved to a popular referendum. While there is probably not the slightest basis for such a claim in either case, the fiction still persists. It is the echo of protest from a submerged and defeated minority which has ever, whether right or wrong, insisted upon its claimed privilege to dominate, if not actually to govern. It is insistent, sometimes eloquent, and often appealing. It is not always convincing.

Both form and voice have been given to what is regarded as distinctly a minority movement in this direction through the introduction in both houses of Congress of what originally were identical resolutions proposing a new constitutional amendment. The resolution was sponsored in the House by Representative Garrett (D.) of Tennessee, and in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth (R.) of New York. In their combined form, embracing such changes in substance and terminology as were proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee at the suggestion of Senator Walsh (D.) of Montana, the resolution is now known as the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment. This, it is announced, will come up in the Sixty-Ninth Congress for consideration on a motion to adopt it and to propose its ratification by the states.

There is nothing in the language in which the resolution is couched to arouse apprehension or to suggest an overt attack upon the fundamental law as declared in Article V of the Constitution, which it is proposed to revise. Five changes are proposed. They are summarized as follows:

1. Amendments shall be acted upon by conventions in the states chosen by the people for that purpose, or by direct vote of the people.

2. The individual states shall choose either mode of action.

3. Until three-fourths of the states have ratified an amendment, no state may reverse its previous action.

4. When one-fourth of the states have ratified an amendment further consideration of it by the state shall cease.

5. Amendments shall be inoperative unless ratified by three-fourths of the states within eight years from the date of submission thereof by Congress.

It is evident, however, when it is made apparent that the principal change sought is that which provides for a popular referendum upon all future constitutional amendments, in place of a referendum to the legislatures of the several states, that it is the desire of the sponsors of this particular provision to make changes in the fundamental law more difficult, rather than easier. It cannot be doubted that it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention to provide a simple and easy method by which the Constitution itself might be made to conform to the requirements of future times, and to express, in amendments to be later adopted, the new light which would be gained in administering an effective democratic government. That there has been no serious abuse of the thoughtful and generous provision thus made is indicated by the fact that but nineteen amendments have been adopted, despite the fact that since the original ratification of the Constitution more than 3000 have been proposed in Congress. And it appears that the women were the winners all along the line!

A remote section of Alabama seems at first glance hardly the locality in which one would expect to find the world's greatest artificial lake. Yet such will be the case when the huge reservoir being constructed on the Tallapoosa River, to be known as Cherokee Bluffs Lake, is completed. This lake will have a shore line of 700 miles and is to cover 40,000 acres of farm and forest land. It is being built for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power, to care for the industrial progress of the State, and of making a vast section of the country south of its borders frost-proof and thus more favorable to fruit growing than at present. Incidentally, this reservoir will impound 530,000,000,000 gallons against 170,000,000,000 at Muscle Shoals.

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

An Experiment in Open Diplomacy

Yet it is shown, in contradiction of such a claim, that the legislatures of forty-five states ratified the prohibition amendment, and the legislatures of thirty-eight states ratified the equal suffrage amendment, while ratification by only thirty-six states was required. Against any claim that either of these amendments was adopted through any process of "snap judgment," or that the element of surprise entered into their consideration, it is shown that both the prohibition and equal suffrage amendments were proposed in the first platform of the National Prohibition Party in 1872, nearly fifty years before their formal ratification.

Figures recently made public by the department of foreign commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States show that notable increases were recorded in both the exports and imports of the country as a whole during the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1924. Among the seventy countries which purchase American products, only fifteen failed to show an increase in their demands for the months mentioned. Of those which supply the United States with their products, fifty-one out of a total of sixty-seven benefited by larger purchases. A summary of the figures compiled establishes the fact that Europe has been a more important factor in the commerce of the United States than at any previous period since the war.

It is shown, for instance, that a year ago 52 per cent of the exports from the United States went to Europe, whereas during the first three months of the present year 59 per cent of the total products exported went to European countries. Specifically, the value of goods sold in continental Europe was almost 30 per cent greater than during the corresponding quarter period in 1924, the actual increase being estimated at \$170,735,000. The interesting and encouraging fact appears that shipments to South America increased nearly 27 per cent, those to Africa 23 per cent, and to Oceania 6 per cent. Asia is the only continent to show a decrease. There was a falling off of 25 per cent in the trade with countries there, the loss being approximately \$41,128,000.

There is seen in these larger purchases by European countries what may be regarded as substantial and convincing proof that a steady and permanent recovery is being made from the distressing conditions which prevailed for so long a period following the World War. Referring to these purchases in detail, the report says:

Every one of the ten European customers made greater purchases during the first quarter of 1925 than in the same period of 1924. Our exports to Great Britain increased \$11,258,000, or 34 per cent. Exports to Germany increased \$18,675,000, or 15 per cent; and that country is for the time being our second best customer, having reached that high rank at Canada's expense for the first time since the spring of 1924. Our exports to France were higher by \$12,735,000, or 29 per cent, than a year ago; to Italy higher by \$25,918,000, or 58 per cent; to Netherlands higher by \$7,171,000, or 21 per cent; to Belgium higher by \$7,461,000, or 29 per cent; to Spain higher by \$5,023,000, or 32 per cent; to Denmark higher by 24,474,000, or 43 per cent; to Russia higher by \$5,149,000, or 143 per cent; and to Sweden, the smallest gain in Europe, \$165,000, still about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The temptation of the average newspaper reader is to pass lightly over compilations of figures dealing with trade and commerce. They are dry reading, generally speaking, no matter whether they show improvement or depression in international exchanges. But at this particular period all such figures are of more than ordinary interest and importance. Happily they show, more conclusively than columns of mere words, the gradual stabilization of industry and production in nearly all parts of the world. They show that there is an increasing ability and willingness to sell, as well as a willingness and ability to buy. These, combined, offer a reassuring pledge of continued peace, and proof that there is being realized a return to that neighborliness among peoples once embittered which should never again be interrupted. The duty of all concerned is to preserve among the members of the human family the status quo which necessity and a struggle against terrible odds have established. There will always be found food enough, and clothing enough, and a plenty of all the material comforts, whenever wisdom and consideration make impossible the wanton destruction of those things which sustain, support and bless mankind.

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Every one of the ten European customers made greater purchases during the first quarter of 1925 than in the same period of 1924. Our exports to Great Britain increased \$11,258,000, or 34 per cent. Exports to Germany increased \$18,675,000, or 15 per cent; and that country is for the time being our second best customer, having reached that high rank at Canada's expense for the first time since the spring of 1924. Our exports to France were higher by \$12,735,000, or 29 per cent, than a year ago; to Italy higher by \$25,918,000, or 58 per cent; to Netherlands higher by \$7,171,000, or 21 per cent; to Belgium higher by \$7,461,000, or 29 per cent; to Spain higher by \$5,023,000, or 32 per cent; to Denmark higher by 24,474,000, or 43 per cent; to Russia higher by \$5,149,000, or 143 per cent; and to Sweden, the smallest gain in Europe, \$165,000, still about 2 per cent higher than a year ago.

The temptation of the average newspaper reader is to pass lightly over compilations of figures dealing with trade and commerce. They are dry reading, generally speaking, no matter whether they show improvement or depression in international exchanges. But at this particular period all such figures are of more than ordinary interest and importance. Happily they show, more conclusively than columns of mere words, the gradual stabilization of industry and production in nearly all parts of the world. They show that there is an increasing ability and willingness to sell, as well as a willingness and ability to buy. These, combined, offer a reassuring pledge of continued peace, and proof that there is being realized a return to that neighborliness among peoples once embittered which should never again be interrupted. The duty of all concerned is to preserve among the members of the human family the status quo which necessity and a struggle against terrible odds have established. There will always be found food enough, and clothing enough, and a plenty of all the material comforts, whenever wisdom and consideration make impossible the wanton destruction of those things which sustain, support and bless mankind.

There is nothing in the language in which the resolution is couched to arouse apprehension or to suggest an overt attack upon the fundamental law as declared in Article V of the Constitution, which it is proposed to revise. Five changes are proposed. They are summarized as follows:

1. Amendments shall be acted upon by conventions in the states chosen by the people for that purpose, or by direct vote of the people.

2. The individual states shall choose either mode of action.

3. Until three-fourths of the states have ratified an amendment, no state may reverse its previous action.

4. When one-fourth of the states have ratified an amendment further consideration of it by the state shall cease.

5. Amendments shall be inoperative unless ratified by three-fourths of the states within eight years from the date of submission thereof by Congress.

It is evident, however, when it is made apparent that the principal change sought is that which provides for a popular referendum upon all future constitutional amendments, in place of a referendum to the legislatures of the several states, that it is the desire of the sponsors of this particular provision to make changes in the fundamental law more difficult, rather than easier. It cannot be doubted that it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention to provide a simple and easy method by which the Constitution itself might be made to conform to the requirements of future times, and to express, in amendments to be later adopted, the new light which would be gained in administering an effective democratic government. That there has been no serious abuse of the thoughtful and generous provision thus made is indicated by the fact that but nineteen amendments have been adopted, despite the fact that since the original ratification of the Constitution more than 3000 have been proposed in Congress. And it appears that the women were the winners all along the line!

A remote section of Alabama seems at first glance hardly the locality in which one would expect to find the world's greatest artificial lake. Yet such will be the case when the huge reservoir being constructed on the Tallapoosa River, to be known as Cherokee Bluffs Lake, is completed. This lake will have a shore line of 700 miles and is to cover 40,000 acres of farm and forest land. It is being built for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power, to care for the industrial progress of the State, and of making a vast section of the country south of its borders frost-proof and thus more favorable to fruit growing than at present. Incidentally, this reservoir will impound 530,000,000,000 gallons against 170,000,000,000 at Muscle Shoals.

Yet it is shown, in contradiction of such a claim, that the legislatures of forty-five states ratified the prohibition amendment, and the legislatures of thirty-eight states ratified the equal suffrage amendment, while ratification by only thirty-six states was required. Against any claim that either of these amendments was adopted through any process of "snap judgment," or that the element of surprise entered into their consideration, it is shown that both the prohibition and equal suffrage amendments were proposed in the first platform of the National Prohibition Party in 1872, nearly fifty years before their formal ratification.

Figures recently made public by the department of foreign commerce of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States show that notable increases were recorded in both the exports and imports of the country as a whole during the first quarter of the present year, in comparison with the corresponding period of